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Knight's Guide to Small Fruits

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Department of Agriculture.

GIBSON

TEDDY
ROOSEVELT

OUR MOST LIBERAL OFFER



Knight's Wonder Garden



The most popular thing in our catalog last year was this garden collection, as signified by the hundreds of orders for it received. The varieties and quantities are ideal for a small garden patch that will supply the very best in strawberries from early spring until late fall. So we are offering it again—but with a reduction in price of \$1.00 over last year.

100 Howard No. 17

The best early berry we ever saw and a success wherever planted

100 Gibson

Our own introduction and acknowledged the best mid-season berry grown

100 Teddy-R.

Our latest introduction. A late berry without a fault

100 Champion

The wonderful new **EVERBEARER** that has a record of producing over \$2000 worth of fruit per acre

This "BIG FOUR" collection

—100 plants of each variety—400 in all—

ONLY \$5.00

HOWARD No. 17 is by far the best early berry grown. No other berry of its season compares with it. **GIBSON** has led the mid-season varieties for years. As a table and canning berry it has no equal.

TEDDY R. Our introduction of a few years past has proven the best late berry we grow and is sure to please wherever used. **CHAMPION** is a sure enough Everbearer. A wonderful producer of good sized, high quality fruit, and with it you can depend upon ripe berries for your table every day until late fall.

If you just want enough plants for a home garden, then don't look farther. This collection will meet all of your requirements. Just enclose \$5.00 with instructions to ship the Wonder Garden at proper time for planting and when another season rolls around you will be surprised and delighted with the amount and quality of fruit these plants will give you.



David Knight

1924

A Year of Opportunity

This is the year when we can pass some of our prosperity on to our customers. We cannot remember a summer so favorable for plant growth—particularly strawberries—as the summer of 1923. There was not a week when they suffered from drought, nor was there too much rain at any time. The result is that some varieties have made about twice as many plants as is usual. And you will notice we are sharing these favorable conditions with you by a sharp reduction in prices, some varieties like Dunlap and Gibson having been reduced 25 per cent over last year. This means that you can now buy the very best plants it is possible to grow at a price that would be below the cost of production in a less favorable year.

Our old customers do not need to be told, but we want you, our would-be customers, to know that it is not cheap plants we are offering you, but rather cheap prices for superior plants.

Cheap plants we do not and will not sell. They can be had—plenty of them—from firms who forget the past and future and grow their plants as cheaply as possible with no thought of quality. But we have been growing and selling small fruit plants since 1885. Our large business has been built up to its present size for no other reason than that our quality stock has made satisfied customers who have been glad to tell their neighbors and advise them to purchase their plants from us. During our nearly 40 years in this business we have been constantly improving our methods of growing, digging, packing and shipping our plants. Modern conveniences of every kind are now used in our work and our plant selection, year after year, has increased the production of our plants, and it has also increased the size of the fruit they produce, to an extent that cannot be equalled by firms having less experience.

This County where we live, Berrien County, is second in the entire United States in the quantity of strawberries produced. But it is decidedly first in the yearly number of small fruit plants grown and shipped. About twenty nurserymen now supply millions of plants to customers in every state in the Union. Some of these firms have just started while others have been in the business for several years. But just one company, besides our own, has been in the plant business continually for more than 35 years. We are, then, pioneers in this line, and we know that the knowledge we have gained during all these years has passed on to our customers in the way of superior stock that is grown better, handled better, packed better and, consequently, will produce more and better fruit than any other you can buy.

While our supply of strawberry plants is above the average, this is not true of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes. Some varieties of these did not make as many plants as in other years, and as the demand for our stock is so great every year, we will undoubtedly have to return many late orders. Don't let yours be one of them. Avail yourself of **Knight's Plants** and **Knight's Service** by placing your order early and you will have taken the first step towards success in the berry business.



A. R. Knight

HOW WE DO BUSINESS

Post Office, Express Office and Telegraph Office at Sawyer, Michigan. Bell Telephone in our office.

TERMS. Cash with order, or part cash when order is sent, the balance to be sent before shipment.

REMITTANCES. Send money by Check, Draft, Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Registered Mail. Currency sent in a letter without registering is at sender's risk.

OUR CASH DISCOUNT OFFER

**For Every Order Amounting to \$5.00 or over,
Accompanied by Cash and Reaching Us before
March 15th, You May Deduct 5% from List.**

HOW TO ORDER. Use the order sheet found in this catalog, being sure to write your name and address plainly, and fill out all blanks carefully with reference to where you want your plants shipped, whether you want them sent by express, freight or mail, and at what time.

HOW WE SHIP. Express is much the safer way and, as there is a general special rate applied to nursery stock, the cost is not exorbitant. We guarantee express shipments to reach destination in good condition. Raspberry, blackberry and other heavy plants can be shipped safely by freight early in the season and considerable transportation charges saved thereby. However, all freight shipments go at consignee's risk.

PARCEL POST. Plants may be sent by mail at a reasonable expense. For instance, 100 strawberry plants can be sent anywhere in the 1st zone for about 7c; 2nd zone, 7c; 3rd zone, 10c; 4th zone, 15c; 5th zone, 20c; 6th zone, 25c; 7th zone, 31c; 8th zone, 36c. We cannot give you a very close estimate on raspberry and blackberry plants as they vary so much in weight. No orders shipped C. O. D.

ORDER EARLY. Do not delay placing your orders until you are ready to plant. The earlier orders are placed the better it is for you and for us. All orders are booked in rotation as received, therefore it is to your advantage to get your order placed early before varieties you wish are gone.

GUARANTEE. We are careful to label, count, and pack our plants correctly, and we assume the responsibility of replacing, free of charge, any stock sent by us that proves untrue to label or short in count; however, it is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for such stock as may prove untrue to label.

COMPLAINTS. Complaints, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of stock.

SHIPPING SEASON Commences about March 15 and continues until about May 15.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

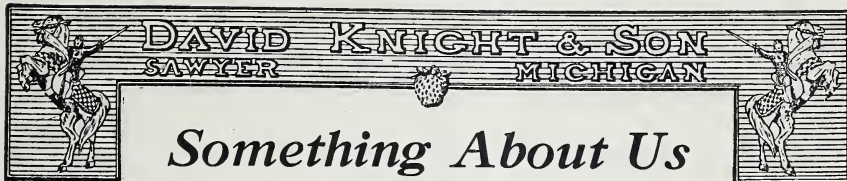
Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the nursery stock of David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate void after July 31st, 1924.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards,
Lansing, Michigan, October 8th, 1923.



Something About Us and Our Plants

A saving of 50 cents or \$1.00 per thousand on small fruit plants is mighty poor economy if, by doing so, you sacrifice quality. The cost of enough plants to set an acre of berries is very small when compared to the expense of getting your land in shape and caring for the patch until it produces fruit. It is therefore most essential to get the very best plants obtainable, regardless of cost, for by not doing so you stand a good chance of not only losing the initial cost of the plants but also your labor for a year and the use of your land for that length of time.

You naturally ask, "Who has the best plants; I receive fifteen or twenty catalogs every year and they all claim their stock is superior, so how am I to know where to buy?" Well, the answer isn't easy, but we want to tell you a few reasons why we believe your interests will be best served by using KNIGHT'S plants.

In the spring of 1885 our first catalog was mailed. It was simply a folder describing just one variety, the old Wilson's Albany strawberry. Only two hundred copies were sent out and, naturally, our business was very small. However, every year since, Knight's catalog, in gradually larger size and larger quantity has been mailed to a continually enlarging number of customers, until at present we ship millions of plants every season to patrons in nearly every State in the Union.

Our business having grown from practically nothing in 1885 to one of the largest of its kind in the country today is an assurance that we know the plant business well and that we have always had the interest of our customers at heart for, were this not true, our career as nurserymen would have been ended years ago. It is your assurance that an order placed with us will bring you good, strong, true-to-name plants, the kind that will surely produce a productive fruiting patch for you.

Glowing, over-drawn descriptions, catch phrases, and possibly lower prices may attract you, but why take a chance when KNIGHT'S fruit plants have made so much money for thousands of fruit growers throughout the whole country and will just as surely be profitable for you?



One of our ten-acre fields of "raw" land just being put in shape for strawberry plants. Lots of work but well repaid by the abundance of strong, healthy plants produced.

We are members of THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, and THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN. Nothing but honest practice is tolerated by these organizations.

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Something About Us and Our Plants —Continued

The plants which we use in setting our new patches are those selected with great care so that no weak or imperfect plants will be the mother-plants to the stock sent our customers.

Our strawberry patches are set in the spring, make their growth of runners and new plants during the summer and fall, and the following spring the whole row is dug. The mother-plant and the smaller and weaker plants are thrown away and only the selected best ones sent out to the trade. In this manner you not only get selected stock, but the plants are produced from mother-plants that have never borne fruit.



The root system that makes KNIGHT'S SMALL-FRUIT PLANTS produce big crops.

ORDER EARLY

Knight's Plants are in such demand that every year we have to return hundreds of late orders.

*Don't Make
That Mistake*

ORDER TODAY

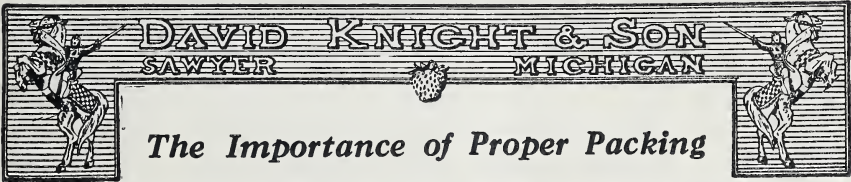
Our raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, grape and asparagus plants are grown and selected with the utmost care. Our soil and climate are particularly adapted to the growth of small fruit plants and nowhere can better stock be grown. In fact the enormous root system of all of our plants is a surprise and revelation to those receiving them for the first time. Just notice the root system of the plants pictured on this page. Such stock cannot help but grow if given proper care.

Our many years' experience has taught us how to pack plants so they will arrive at the most distant points in the best of condition. Note illustration on opposite page.

That it pays to grow small fruits is an established fact, but if you wish to get the most for your labor you should be sure that the plants you use are well grown, strongly rooted, and true to name. You cannot afford to set plants of inferior quality no matter how cheap you can get them. If your order is placed with us you will receive the same kind of stock that the large growers all over the country have been using for years and depend upon; stock that has made big money for others and will just as surely make big money for you.



This is the kind of roots KNIGHT'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS develop.



No department of our business is given greater care than the packing of plants for shipment. Wire bound crates, of different sizes, baskets and packages take care of the strawberry plants and smaller orders of cane plants, while the larger orders of cane plants are packed in strong boxes and barrels, Spagnum moss, secured in carload lots from Wisconsin, is the packing material. Through long experience, we have learned just how damp the moss must be and just how to pack for the different distances so the plants will reach our most remote customers in the best of condition. It is of the utmost importance that the firm from whom you buy your plants has the knowledge, gained by long experience, of how to pack your stock so it will reach you in perfect growing condition, for many failures with berries can be traced to a lack of this packing information.

Many letters reach us every year from our customers in distant as well as nearby states, telling us in what splendid condition our plants reached them. For instance, Mr. Lucy of Wickliffe, Ky. writes: "The strawberry plants I ordered from you last April arrived in good condition. I did not lose but three plants. My rows are solid. Everyone who has seen my bed of strawberries says it is the finest they have ever seen. I thank you for the prompt shipment." And Miss Waterman of Kenyon, R. I. says: "My 1000 Champion plants arrived all right. They are beautiful plants and in fine condition." From Rock Island, Ill., Mrs. Holdorf writes: "I wish to acknowledge receipt of the Senator Dunlap and Gibson plants. They reached me in very good condition, being packed very well, and I must compliment you on the plants. I have always received very fine ones from you, but must say that these are, without exception, the nicest I have ever seen."

We could fill several pages quoting letters from customers in nearly every state, complimenting us on the efficient packing and safe arrival of our shipments. Service such as ours means much to you and, we trust, will be a factor in deciding you to become one of our satisfied customers.



How KNIGHT'S PLANTS are packed.



Our home. The fruit of selling good plants.

- W** That all plants shipped you by
E express will arrive in good growing condition.
- G** That our plants are freshly dug,
U properly packed and promptly shipped.
- A** That all of our plants are strong,
R healthy, full count and true to label.
- A** And if an order from us does
N not reach you in just the condition mentioned, we will, upon proper proof, refill your order or refund your purchase price. You take no chances when ordering from us as we positively make our guarantee good.
- E**

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Cultural Directions



One of our strawberry patches. Note the strong growth. We have millions of plants like these.

Strawberries

Strawberries will do well in any soil with exception of very light, dry sand and clay that has poor drainage. As moisture is very essential to large crops of fruit a springy land that is well drained is the ideal soil, but on other kinds of soil the moisture can be conserved by cultivation and mulching.

Preparing the Land

Any soil on which has been previously grown such crops as potatoes, corn, onions, cabbage, etc., is well adapted for strawberries. This is because the land has been well cultivated during most of the growing season and because manure or fertilizer has been used, all of which benefits the strawberry crop following. Leguminous crops such as clover, vetch, etc., are also excellent crops to precede strawberries, as they add nitrogen and humus to the land. Do not select a piece of land for your strawberry patch that is in sod for it is very liable to be infested with the white grub, which will cut off the young strawberry plants when set. Barnyard manure is the very best fertilizer for strawberries. It is better to apply it in the fall before planting in the spring, but if this has not been attended to, then very good results can be obtained by spreading it on the land as early in the spring as possible and plowing under. After the land is plowed the harrow and disc should be freely used until the soil is mellow and free from clods. In some cases it is advisable to roll the land where it is lumpy and heavy; this also makes the soil firm and helps to conserve moisture. Don't spare any work to put your land in the very best possible condition before planting, for it will save you much cultivation and hard work later on, and the results will more than repay you.



Time to Plant

In the South most of the planting is done in the fall and early winter, but in the Central and Northern States early spring is much the better time, for if plants are set in the fall there is a very short growing season before the ground becomes frozen and the plants, not having become well rooted are very liable to become damaged during the winter. Get at this work of planting just as soon as you can in the spring. Order your plants shipped from the 1st to 20th of April and if your ground is not in condition when they arrive, heel them in for a few days.

Systems of Planting

There are several systems of growing strawberries and they all adapt themselves to various sections and conditions. Here in Michigan where every farmer grows a large acreage for commercial purposes, the matted row system is used exclusively, but if you have only a limited amount of space and if you wish to supply a market that will pay a fancy price for fancy fruit, then use the hill system described below.

The Hill System

With this system the rows should be 30 inches apart and the plants 15 inches apart in the row, thus using about 14,000 plants to the acre. Keep all runners removed. This causes the individual plants to become very large as there is no vitality being used to produce runners and new plants. The ground should be marked off in check rows so that the cultivation one way can be done with a horse and the other way with a hand cultivator. This system requires plenty of manure and fertilizer, also constant attention to cultivation and runner cutting, but the large plants thus established have a sufficient fruiting surface to produce an enormous crop, and berries grown by the hill system are of unusually good size, quality and appearance.

The Matted Row

This is the most common system of strawberry growing and is very popular where berries are grown in a commercial way on a large scale, as less labor is required in setting and caring for the patch and the quantity of berries produced is usually larger than by the other system. The rows are marked off $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the plants set from 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. Let all the runners and plants form that wish to, but when hoeing and cultivating you should keep the rows from 18 to 24 inches in width. The only disadvantage with this system is that sometimes plants set too thickly, which results in producing small fruit, but this can be overcome by thinning out some of the plants. There is less work required with the matted row than any other system and, where the rows are kept thinned and not allowed to get too wide, they will produce more fruit and of practically as good size and quality as though grown by the hill system.



A patch of KING. The best red raspberry grown.



Cultural Directions—Continued

Setting Plants

Your ground should be worked up mellow and free from clods just before planting. After this is done, mark off the ground according to the system of planting you are going to use. A flat dibble or trowel should be used for making the holes, although when two people are working together the spade is a good tool for this purpose as one can go ahead and make holes with the spade while the other follows and places the plants in the holes and firms them in. After pushing the dibble or spade in the ground it should be worked forward and backward a little so as to make the hole large enough for the roots to be straightened out—fan shape—before the dirt is firmed around them. It is very important that the crown of the plant is just at the surface of the ground—not above or below. The roots of the plants should be wet just before setting and it is also a good plan to trim off the roots by about one third.

Cultivation

Cultivation should commence as soon as the plants are set and continue every ten days or two weeks all during the growing season. This is done not only to destroy weeds but to conserve moisture. After a rain the soil packs down and a baked surface is soon formed which breaks up in large clods, so it is best to get in with the cultivator just as soon after a rain as possible. When a season is severely dry, the cultivator constantly going will form a dust mulch, thus preventing the evaporating of such moisture as remains in the ground and this, in many instances, saves patches that otherwise would be ruined. Proper cultivation has a wonderful effect upon plant growth and anyone who does not attend to this most important part of the work cannot expect to get maximum results.

Care of Patch After Fruiting

After harvesting the first crop of fruit, mow off the foliage with a mower or scythe. This cleans out the dead leaves but does not hurt the crowns. After it is well dried out rake this rubbish to the space between the rows and burn it. In this way you not only clean your patch and make it easier to work but also destroy all insects and plant diseases. After getting rid of the foliage it is a good plan to plow a furrow on each side of the row, cutting the bed to about eight or twelve inches. After this is done throw manure into furrows and level up with a cultivator.



One of KNIGHT'S plant fields in the making.



This patch of raspberries cleared better than \$500 to the acre last spring.

PERFECT AND IMPERFECT VARIETIES

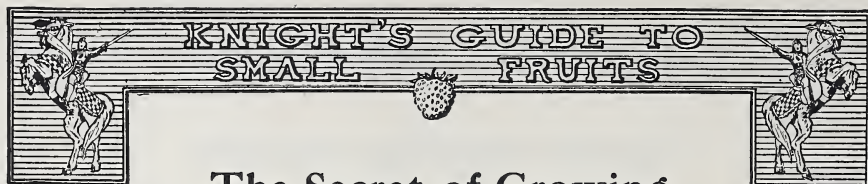
In describing the different varieties of strawberries you will find we have marked all of them either "Per" or "Imp." The ones marked "Per" produce pollen enough to fertilize themselves and do not need to be grown with other varieties, while those marked "Imp" do not fertilize themselves and, when using them, every second or third row should be planted to a perfect blooming variety.

HEELING-IN PLANTS

Probably the cause of as much failure as any one thing is the improper handling of plants from the time they are received until planted. Very seldom the shipment of plants arrives on the morning of the day you had planned to set them, and when they have to be held over until you are ready to plant them then, by all means, heel them in. First dig a V-shaped trench, in a shady place, large enough to accommodate the roots without curling them up. Cut the strings that bind the bundles and set the plants in the trench. Draw the earth up over the roots and to the crown, packing it down firmly. Don't neglect to give the plants a liberal wetting.



It is hard to imagine this new land under control and producing a big crop of strawberry plants but that's what will happen this spring.



The Secret of Growing Everbearing Strawberries Successfully

Regardless of previous experience, you *can* have plenty
of beautiful, large, luscious strawberries from
June 'til November.

*Read how Wm. E. Ludlum changed Near Failure
to Real Success in One Week.*

The planting and care of Everbearing strawberries is much the same as for spring sorts. But there are some exceptions and those exceptions are very liable to spell the difference between success and failure. You must have good, mellow, well drained soil, and into this should be plowed or spaded a liberal application of barnyard manure, for it must be remembered that the Everbearers produce so much fruit, and over such a long season, that they must be well supplied with plant food. Preparation of the soil, otherwise, is the same as for the spring sorts.

For best results use the hill system of planting, making the rows 30 inches apart and the plants 15 inches apart in the rows. Keep all blossoms and runners removed until July 1st to 15th. By August 1st you will commence to get ripe fruit and you will not be without it from then on until cold weather.

Now right here we want to tell you one of the main secrets of success: By the last of August or first of September most of the plants will be throwing out more blossoms and green fruit than they can possibly develop. On a single Champion plant we have counted as many as 300 blossoms and berries in all stages. It is impossible for one plant to develop that many large, ripe berries. If left alone they will produce some good sized fruit but the most of it will be undersized and misshapen. This is true of other fruits, as well as grain and vegetables. Peaches set too thick on the trees have to be thinned in order to get the desired size. Too many stalks of corn in a hill will produce nubbins, etc. So in order to get fancy berries you must pinch off enough of the fruit stems so the plant will not be overloaded. This is not a big job but a very necessary one. Let us give you a concrete example of this: Mr. Wm. E. Ludlum, of Stearns, N. C., purchased some Champion Everbearing plants from us last spring. On August 11th, he wrote us in part as follows:

"I am gathering fruit from my Champion but am very much troubled to know what some of my poor berries are due to, as the season has been good. On some of the plants there are great quantities of berries, most of which are small and deformed. On that same plant will be found a few berries of good shape and fair size. From some plants I get but few deformed berries, the fruit being generally of good size and proper shape. I have spent a great deal of time and work on these plants to get best results. I have not given up Champion in despair but I am disappointed and nearly discouraged. Now what ails my Champion strawberry culture?"

His letter was answered on August 15th telling him to thin out the fruit stems just as explained above in this article, and on August 22nd he wrote us as follows:

"On receipt of your letter I immediately got busy with my plants and, you may not believe it, but a great change for the better was observed in 24 hours, and now I am gathering large fine berries and lots of them. Thank you very much for your assistance."

Notice this. Just one week from the time we gave Mr. Ludlum the solution to his trouble he had applied the remedy and had changed his Champions from producers of many small inferior berries to many large fancy ones.

Many of our readers may have had the same experience as Mr. Ludlum and, from the result of that experience, have decided against Everbearers, but if you will order some of our Champion plants this spring and grow them as suggested in this article, you will be surprised and delighted with the success you will attain.

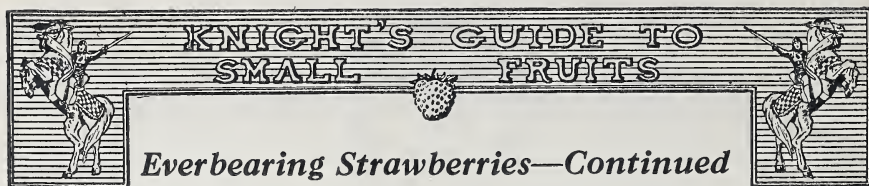


CHAMPION (Per)

The \$2000.00 Per Acre Everbearer

This remarkable berry should have space in every garden in America, as it is by far the best fall bearing strawberry ever introduced. It prolongs the season of this most delightful of all fruits—strawberries—from the one short month of June to cover the entire summer and fall seasons. By a small expenditure for plants and the following of a few simple instructions, anyone with a large or small piece of suitable ground can enjoy the pleasure and profit of harvesting many large handsome, delicious strawberries all during August, September, October and, many times, far into November.

You may have tried to grow Everbearing strawberries in the past and been disappointed. Many have had that experience with other varieties, but no one who has grown Champion and has given them the proper culture has met with failure. No other Everbearer, under the most favorable conditions, will produce as much fruit by half as Champion. No other will give you as



large berries and of so delicious a flavor. Nor will any other sort produce its fruit over so long a season.

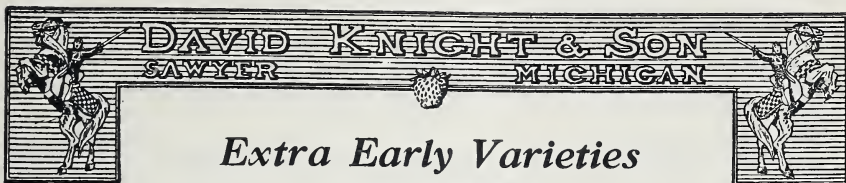
Mr. O. S. Clark of Duluth, Minn., says "Your Champion Everbearer is just wonderful. The plants themselves stood up beautifully during a hot spell when other varieties rather dried up under the same conditions. The fruit set with large berries and continued so, despite lack of sufficient moisture. They are our canning berry too and retained their form and coloring beautifully—canned—and we think the flavor is excellent."

We also want to quote from a letter from Mr. E. V. Wright of Hamburg, Iowa, as his experience might help you. "You wrote me last fall asking how I succeeded with the 500 Champion I purchased of you late in the spring of 1921 and I wrote you a very discouraging letter in reply. They did not do any good that season, so last spring I took them all up and reset them on the farther side of the farm. And I am so astonished at the results that I am going to tell you that they are simply wonderful and I don't see any use of trying to improve on that variety. They are a true everbearer and nothing but freezing weather will stop them. I really believe Champion would bear continuously if the season was right for it, and they are twice the size of Progressive."

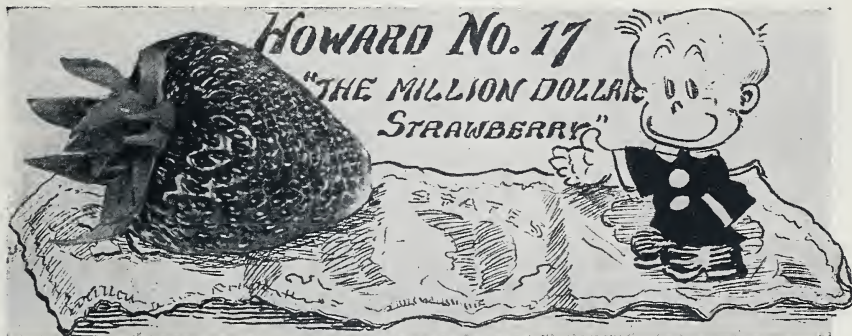
We regret we haven't the space to tell you of the success that many of our other customers have had with Champion and to quote their own words in telling about it, but that is impossible. We want to repeat, however, that the Champion variety, when grown as we have instructed on previous pages of this catalog, will surely do as well for you as it has for us and for our many customers who would not grow any other Everbearer if they could get the plants free. So if you really desire to grow the very best in strawberries, for your table or market, during the entire summer and fall months you should place your order now for as many Champion plants as you can use.

Just a word about our stock of this variety. Our original supply was purchased direct from the introducer four years ago. Since that time we have increased our acreage every season to meet the growing demand and have been very careful to keep our blocks of Champion entirely separate from any other variety so there could be no chance of mixture. You can feel every confidence that the Champion purchased from us will be absolutely pure, and our selection of plants for re-setting every year has brought the quality of our stock up to a standard that we believe cannot be had from any other source. Your interests will be best served by placing your order as soon as this book reaches you for, while we have a larger acreage of Champion than ever before, the demand on it is also far in excess of other years.

Progressive Per. For years Progressive was the most popular and widely planted of the Everbearing strawberries. Up to the time that Champion came on the market no other variety was so generally successful. And it is still used in large quantities by berry growers in all sections of the country. The fruit is of good size, rich deep crimson in color, of excellent quality and immensely productive. Progressive plants set in the spring will not only produce a big crop of berries the same summer and fall, but the following spring will give you as big a crop as any of the spring varieties. Progressive is always in demand and we have as fine plants with which to supply you as we have ever grown. Very favorable weather during all of last summer has produced plants of such strength and vitality that they will be sure to prove a pleasure and profit to you.



Price List Page 30



HOWARD No. 17

THE BEST EARLY STRAWBERRY UNDER CULTIVATION.—That is exactly what we think of Howard No. 17. If you have never grown it you don't know the pleasure you've missed. Wish you could have seen our Howard's at harvest time last year, they were a sight worth traveling miles to see. For the first few pickings most of the berries are double. Not fan shape like Wm. Belt, but two distinct and beautifully formed berries connected only at base and tip. They were stunning in the boxes and brought the very top prices. Later they do not grow double but are beautifully and regularly formed, very large and never becoming small or misshapen during a season that commences with the extra early sorts and lasts as long as the late varieties. In fact, we have never seen another variety with such a long fruiting season. They are a bright, rich glossy crimson in color and the combination of large size, perfect shape, handsome appearance and excellent quality leaves nothing to be desired. Don't hesitate to order freely of Howard, wherever you live, as it has been tried in every section of the country with wonderful success, and will just as surely prove a winner for you. People kept begging for "just a few more Howards" last spring so we didn't save as many as we should for our own planting and our supply is not large. If you come early, though, we can take care of you.

Howard No. 17 Sells for 50c Per Crate More Than Other Varieties

Gentlemen:—

"In 1922 I bought some Howard No. 17 and Gibson plants from you and we had a good crop from them this year. There are quite a lot of strawberries in this valley and Glen Mary comprises about 90 per cent of the whole lot. The Gibson proved a better producer and also a better seller than Glen Mary and they come on the market about the same time. But our Howard No. 17 outclassed them all and sold for 50 cents per crate higher than any other berry on our market. I guess mine are the only Howards in the valley and there were quite a number of people came to see the plants after seeing the berry. Nearly every grower I meet says they have heard of my berries and most of them want some plants for next spring."

J. R. Richards, Greenacres, Wash.



Price List Page 30

Charles I.

Per. This has proven one of the best and most profitable of any of the extra-early varieties grown in this section of the country. It commences bearing earlier than the old Michael's Early and is much superior to that variety in productiveness, firmness and quality. The berries are of good size, good color, and good quality, and ripen at a time when they can be sold at a good price. If you are in need of a profitable extra-early variety, be sure to include Charles I in your order.

PREMIER

(Per)

This is one of the finest early berries grown. It is classed as early but it might just as well be called mid-season or late as it keeps right on producing beautiful, large high quality berries from very early until very late. The plants are large and healthy, root deeply and seem to thrive in any soil. We have never heard a complaint of Premier nor have we heard of a section where it does not do well. If you have a trade that demands an early berry; one of large size, fine quality and handsome appearance, then be sure to include Premier in your order.

New Strawberries of Proven Worth

COOPER

(Per)

Introduced by Henry Emlong & Son

This variety has had a wonderful sale during the past two years and it seems to merit the confidence placed in it. Cooper is probably the largest strawberry grown and it is also a heavy cropper, so the amount of fruit produced is enormous. It is a mid-season, staminate variety. The fruit is of a beautiful bright red color and of excellent quality. On account of its large size and beautiful appearance it sells at a premium over most other sorts and is especially recommended for supplying home markets.

BUN SPECIAL

(Per)

Introduced by A. O. E. Baldwin

This is a mid-season, staminate variety that the introducer describes as "A PERFECT STRAWBERRY." The plants are strong and vigorous with large crowns that throw out the right amount of strong fruit stems. The berries are very large, of a bright red, attractive color, uniform in shape and size and of excellent quality. We advise including some Bun Special in your order as it appears to be a new variety of real merit.

EATON

(Per)

Introduced By C. E. Whitten & Son

We quote from the introducer's description in part. "Eaton is a mid-season to late variety, staminate, a strong plant maker; some of the leaf stalks measuring eighteen inches, with fruit stems in proportion. The berries are of a deep red color which extends to the heart of the fruit, and are of exceptional size, a perfect cone in form, holding this shape to the last; and has never been known to produce a misshapen berry, nor any with white or green tips.



Price List Page 30

Mid-Season Varieties



THE WONDERFUL GIBSON

*Positively the best of
all mid-season varieties*

More than fifteen years ago a colony of German farmers near Benton Harbor, Michigan were growing and shipping to the Chicago market a berry of such superior size, quality, color and firmness, that they were topping the sales by from 50c to \$1.00 per crate over other varieties. They would not sell any plants, but one of our Sawyer German farmers was a relative and a few were given to him. In two years he had a nice stand and, during the fruiting season, he invited us to come and see his wonderful

new berry. We did so, and knew immediately that we were looking at the very best variety we had ever seen, and that it was our duty to introduce it to the world. So we made arrangements for plants and in the spring of 1911 gave a full page of space in our catalog to the description and introduction of this new berry, called **Gibson**. During the years since, Gibson has been more widely planted and has made more money for fruit growers than any other variety ever grown, so we feel justly proud of having brought such a valuable berry to the public. Whether you have a home market, distant market or canning factory to supply, plant **Gibson** for your main crop and you will make more money

than with any other variety. And another thing, come to headquarters for your **GIBSON** plants. You are sure to get absolutely pure **Gibson** from us, but you should order early for our large acreage will not be adequate to the heavy demands made upon it. **Order Your Gibson Early.**

Dr. Burrill Per. It is claimed that Dr. Burrill is an improved Dunlap. We can find very little, if any, difference between them. But it is surely a wonderful producer of good size, handsome color and fine quality berries, and is very profitable to grow on account of the immense crops produced. For home use, home market or distant shipping it will give good service and we recommend planting freely of it.

Haverland Imp. Exceedingly productive. Fruit large and fine. One of the most popular of the well-tested varieties. It will stand more frost than most any other variety, often bearing large crops when others are killed. We can always depend on a large crop. Few varieties will produce more fruit per acre or sell for more money. Demand for plants is always great.

Glen Mary Per. A strong, vigorous-growing, healthy plant. Some seasons it has pollen to fertilize itself, but it is better to plant it next some perfect-blooming variety, like Dunlap, Brandywine, or Gibson. The Glen Mary is fast growing in favor all over the country. The berry is so large and fine looking it always commands the highest price in market. It needs good soil, good culture, and plenty of room in the row.

Knight's Plants make Big Profits on Country Acres or Suburban Lots

A Message of Real Interest To You

Dear Friends:-

You of our readers who live close to towns and cities of from 500 to 5000, or more, are missing a big opportunity if you are not growing berries to supply those markets. Some of our customers, so situated, sell their entire crop direct to the consumer, while others sell to grocers and fruit dealers. Every town of any size consumes large quantities of berries yearly, and the bulk of them are shipped in from the commission men in larger cities. Now if you saved only the commission and express it would make a good profit, but every grocer and every consumer is glad to pay more for home grown, freshly picked berries over those shipped from the big fruit centers to commission merchants and then re-shipped to your town.

Last summer we shipped several hundred cases of berries to commission men in two small cities in central Illinois. The express charge alone was 50c per crate and the fruit had to stand rough handling for a night and part of the next day before reaching its destination. There it was re-sold, plus a profit, to the grocers. Now it would have been only good business for your grocer to have paid you \$1.00 per crate more for your freshly delivered berries than the price we received for ours, and he would have been glad to do so for he could have sold your fresh berries for more money and would have satisfied his customers much better.

That dollar profit alone would make you from \$300 to \$400 per acre and at the price fruit has been selling for several years past, this amount would be doubled or tripled.

So we say to you again that the highest opportunity before you right now is to supply your home market with berries. An acre of them, even five or ten miles from a city of 2000 to 5000 inhabitants should easily bring you returns of \$700 or \$800, with possibilities of more than that under favorable conditions. And this can be done with a small expenditure for plants and a wait of only one year for the harvest.

We have the stock ready to start you in a business of this kind. Stronger, healthier, better grown plants cannot be had anywhere and our prices are lower than the same quality stock can be had for elsewhere. Let us urge you to plan the size patch you wish to set and send us your order at once so you will be assured of getting just the varieties you wish and at just the time you want them.

Very Sincerely,
DAVID KNIGHT & SON.

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO
SMALL FRUITS

Standard Spring Varieties
MID-SEASON VARIETIES—Price List Page 30

Senator
Dunlap
(Per)



"King of the Canners"

A short-cake made with Senator Dunlap, or a can of them during the winter months is a treat unsurpassed.

The housewife as well as the canning factories demand this grand old variety on account of its splendid flavor and dark, rich, beautiful color. Dunlap has been the old standby for years and is still as largely grown as any other one variety. It produces wonderfully large crops of handsome dark red berries of the highest quality. It makes a profuse plant growth and is so healthy and hardy that it does well in every section of the country. One of our customers in 1919 harvested and sold \$4,230 worth of Dunlap and Gibson from four and one-half acres. Nearly \$1,000 to the acre for a four and one-half acre patch is an unusual showing and we doubt if any other two varieties would have equalled it.



Late Varieties—Cont'd

Price List Page 30

TEDDY ROOSEVELT

IMP.

A Marvel of Productiveness and Stamina

Popular opinion has literally forced this wonderful late strawberry to the front since we discovered and introduced it four years ago. No variety has been so closely watched and guarded by our field men, owing to its notable difference from other sorts and its many fine qualities.

Teddy Roosevelt is a strawberry easy to describe, because its many good qualities are so pronounced. The plant itself is rugged and strong with exceptionally stout, upright stalks, which bear the sprays of heavy fruit clear of the ground, even in very dry weather. Leaves are large and dark green, retaining their natural color until frost. The berries are large and uniformly conical, coloring all over at the same time with a peculiar, brilliant red which makes them very attractive on the vines as well as in the boxes. Unlike most late varieties, Teddy R. has no tough, tasteless core but is meaty all the way thru, with an exquisite flavor very much like that of wild fruit. Calyx is large, dark green, adding greatly to the appearance. There is certainly no better berry for shipping than Teddy R. and it can be depended upon for a full crop when other varieties are off the market and there is no competition.

Planted with Gibson or Howard No. 17 this hardy pistillate will top off the season as no other late berry can. Don't fail to try a few thousand this spring and be convinced.

Howard No. 17

(Early)

Gibson

(Medium)

Teddy R.

(Late)

*Positively the
best varieties
in their season*

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Late Varieties—Continued

Aroma Per. One of the old standard varieties that, in certain sections, continues to be a favorite in spite of the many new varieties being introduced. It seems to be better adapted to the South and Southwest, although it has been grown very successfully here in Michigan. Fruit is very large, bright red in color to the center, and has a delicious flavor. It is productive and firm of texture, making it a great shipping berry. It has a long fruiting season and continues good until the end. The demand for this variety is usually far in excess of the supply.



Brandywine Per. A vigorous, perfect-blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage.

Plants productive, having four and five stalks heavily loaded with large to very large berries. Medium red, somewhat like Gandy, only a little more dull; large yellow seeds on surface. Flesh red clear through, firm, somewhat acid, but with sprightly flavor; ripens medium to quite late. Does best on heavy loam or heavy clay. Like all large berries, they should have plenty of room in the row, so they can build up strong stools.

GANDY Per. This is one of the most reliable, large late berries that is grown. It is one of the old standard varieties that you can depend upon. It is a strong grower and a good plant-maker. The large, handsome appearance of the fruit always commands for it a high price in market. The fruit always grows large and is one of the best shipping varieties known.

Sample Imp. A valuable, large, late variety. Sample has scored such a marked success in many places that no progressive grower can afford not to plant some of it. The successful man is he who tests all really promising varieties and in that way quickly finds those suited to his own soil, climate, etc.

***Don't Overlook Our 5% Cash Discount
Offer on Page 2***

**You can save money and be assured of getting
the varieties you wish by ordering early.**



KNIGHT'S PLANTS

ARE SPRAYED AND SCIENTIFICALLY TREATED
FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR CROP



Our clean, thrifty plants are the result of careful tending.

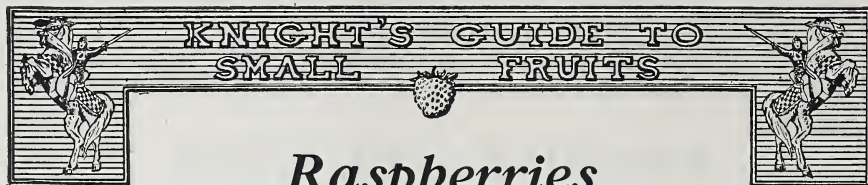
are not sure but what they may have been taken from fruiting beds, weakened or infected. You might nurture them along for a season but the best you could expect would be an inferior crop of fruit.

Our plants are grown for plants only. They are sprayed, hoed, cultivated and fertilized as often as is necessary to produce the best. And if our plants were not the best we would not receive hundreds of letters like the following every year. Mr. Everett H. Kennell of Coldwater, N. Y. writes: "In the spring of 1921 I planted somewhat less than one-quarter acre of Gibson and Dunlap plants purchased from you. They were very sturdy plants and even though a very dry season about 100 per cent grew and developed many new plants. The following June I harvested from this patch more than 2,000 quarts which I feel was a good crop." At 15 cents per quart such a crop would have produced at the rate of over \$1,200 per acre and this cannot be done with inferior plants. And Mr. George W. Honest, of Ligonier, Ind., says: "I want to tell you how I came out with the 200 Dunlap strawberry plants and Perfection currant bushes I purchased from you two years ago. They certainly were in fine shape when I received them and grew wonderfully last year. I got over 200 quarts of as fine strawberries as I ever saw

and the currants were large and of fine quality. My neighbors said I was foolish to pay your price for them when I could get them cheaper right here but when they saw the berries they all wanted them and sure did pay fancy prices for them. They also wanted to buy plants from me but I referred them to you." You can do just as well with KNIGHT'S PLANTS and we are ready to assist you in doing so.

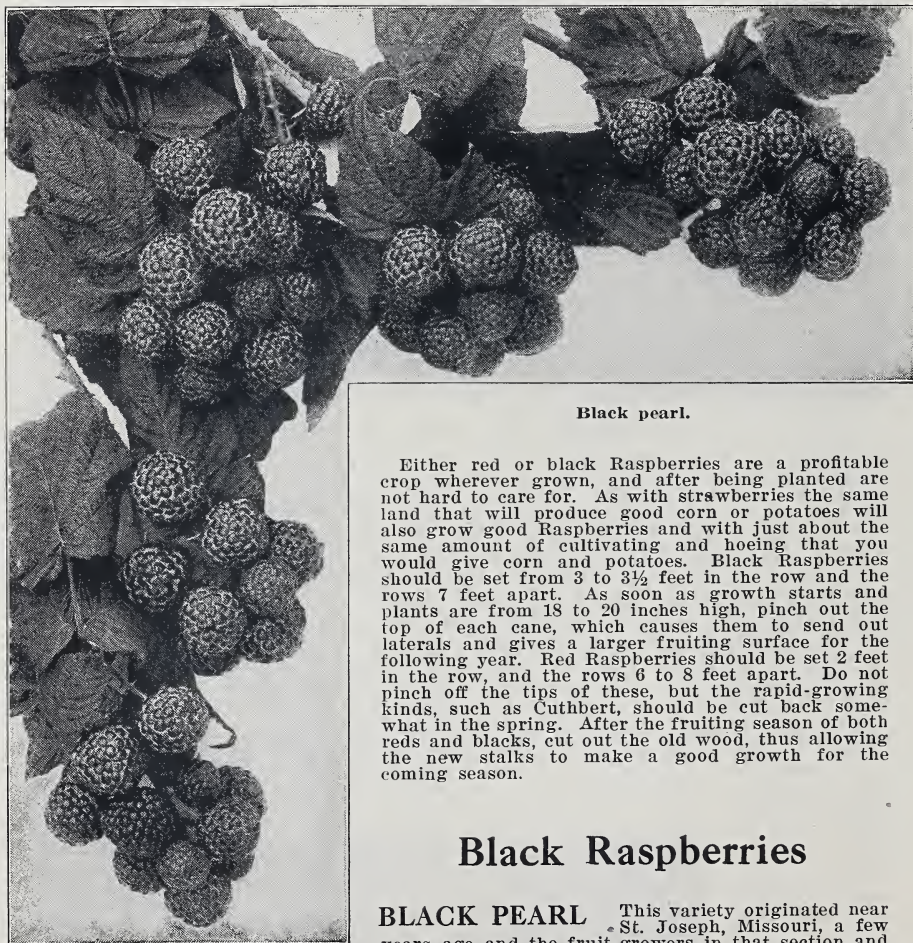


Virgin land—fall plowed, waiting for spring planting of strawberries.



Raspberries

Price List Page 30



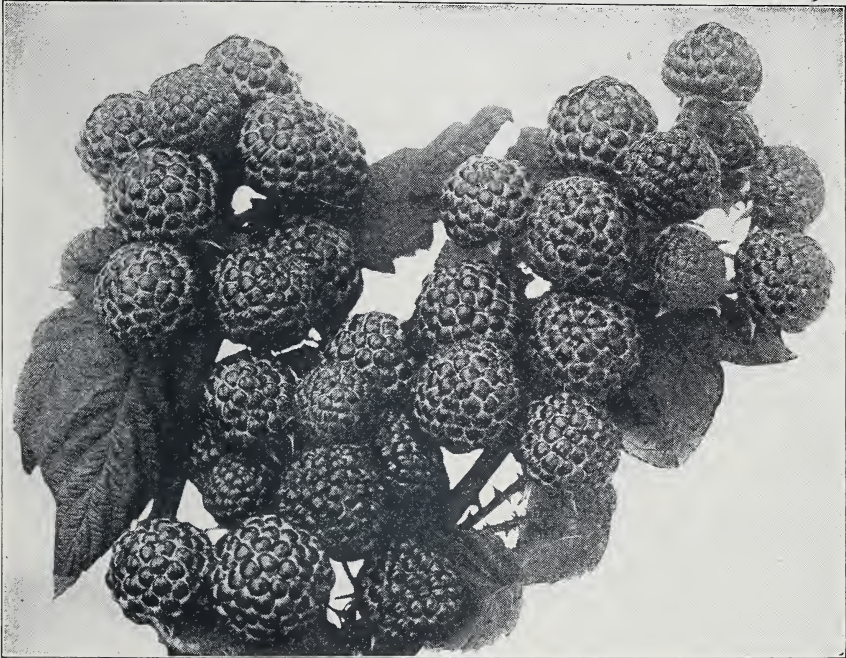
Black pearl.

Either red or black Raspberries are a profitable crop wherever grown, and after being planted are not hard to care for. As with strawberries the same land that will produce good corn or potatoes will also grow good Raspberries and with just about the same amount of cultivating and hoeing that you would give corn and potatoes. Black Raspberries should be set from 3 to 3½ feet in the row and the rows 7 feet apart. As soon as growth starts and plants are from 18 to 20 inches high, pinch out the top of each cane, which causes them to send out laterals and gives a larger fruiting surface for the following year. Red Raspberries should be set 2 feet in the row, and the rows 6 to 8 feet apart. Do not pinch off the tips of these, but the rapid-growing kinds, such as Cuthbert, should be cut back somewhat in the spring. After the fruiting season of both reds and blacks, cut out the old wood, thus allowing the new stalks to make a good growth for the coming season.

Black Raspberries

BLACK PEARL This variety originated near St. Joseph, Missouri, a few years ago and the fruit-growers in that section and the Middle West generally have found it so profitable

that they are planting more heavily of it than of all other varieties combined. One grower writes: "I have grown the Black Pearl Raspberry now for three years, and find it the best and earliest blackcap Raspberry grown in the Middle West. Earlier than Kansas and much more prolific than Cumberland." Another grower writes: "I have found them to be superior in many ways to the Cumberland and Kansas blackcap. They seem to be good drought-resisters and never winter-kill. The bushes will stand up under a big load of fruit and never tumble down like other varieties do. A great many plants are being sold for Black Pearl that are in no way related to that variety and all growers should be careful from whom they purchase their stock. There is absolutely no doubt as to the purity of the plants we offer for sale. If you want to grow Raspberries that will bring high market prices, or if you grow for your own table, you can't go wrong on Black Pearl.



Cumberland.

Cumberland This is the largest of all the old standard blackcaps and one of the very best. New ones come and go, but since the Cumberland was introduced several years ago, it has been forging steadily ahead, until at present we believe there are more Cumberland grown than any other two varieties. There is only one reason for this and that is that they are money-makers. They are healthy, vigorous growers, throwing up stout, stocky, well-branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. The fruit is large and firm, the quality is fine. Ripens in mid-season and continues for two to three weeks. We have the finest crop of black Raspberry plants, particularly Cumberland, this year that we ever grew. If you want to be assured of a profitable patch, send to us for your supply of plants.

Plum Farmer This is now considered one of the old standard varieties and, in some sections, is used as the main crop. The plants make a strong healthy growth and produce a large crop of good sized berries. On account of its being early, the crop is produced before markets are flooded and good prices are usually obtained. Of late years Plum Farmer has had to share its season with several other good early sorts and the demand for plants is not so great, therefore our acreage has been reduced, but believe we can supply all early orders.

Wellington, Ohio, May 4, 1923

Gentlemen:—

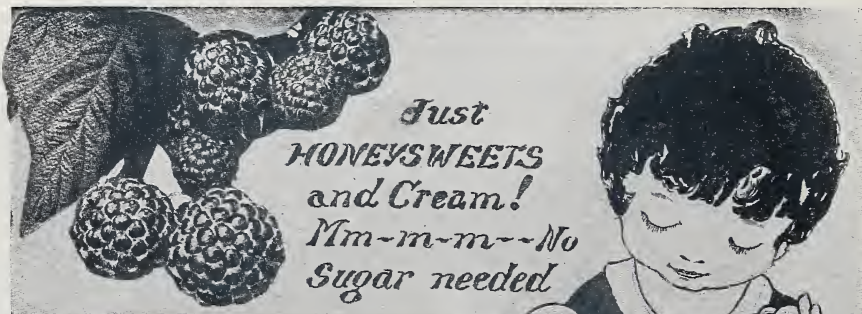
Plants arrived May 3rd in fine condition and would say they are the best I have ever purchased. I am well pleased with the order and shall probably want more next spring.

Yours truly,
A. E. Nash.

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Black Raspberries—Continued

Price List Page 80



*Just
HONEYSWEETS
and Cream!
Mm-m-m--No
Sugar needed*

Honeysweet

→The Black Raspberry
You Must Have If You
Want The Best←



In 1919 we purchased our first HONEY-SWEET plants. At that time we were a little skeptical of the claims made for this variety. But after fruiting it three summers we are skeptical no longer. If you could have seen the immense crop of beautiful jet black fruit and could have tasted its HONEY-SWEET flavor, you would have said with us "Here is the ultimate black raspberry."

HONEYSWEET is a distinctive variety in every way.—In the vigorous growth of its plants.—In the beautiful light green foliage.—In the large jet black fruit, without a sign of bloom.—In the firmness of the fruit, which does not crumble and will stand up longer after being picked than any other sort.—In the enormous crop produced.—And in its delightful flavor which is indeed distinctive and different from all other blackcaps. In previous years we have limited sales of HONEYSWEET to 100 plants to a customer. This year we have a better supply so will sell by the thousand as long as we can. But the increasing demand for this fine new black cap, and our reduction in price, will deplete our stock before the season is over. So it would be well to place your order early for those who wait too long will be disappointed we are sure.

Kansas One of the best and most widely known early varieties. In some sections it is planted more extensively than any other sort. The canes are strong and healthy and produce large crops of fruit. Berries are jet black, of good size, firm, sweet, and of best quality. Kansas has been a general favorite for several years and we have sold thousands of plants from which we hear of excellent results. No matter whether you grow for your own table or for market, Kansas should be in your garden.

Topeka, Kansas, April 11, 1923

Gentlemen:—

My order of March 1st received the evening of April 7th, and set out yesterday. The ground was in fine condition and today we are having a mild rain so they will get the right kind of a start. They came in good condition, the roots were the best I ever saw and I have bought from the largest concerns in the country. I wish to thank you for same.

Yours very truly,

SELDEN H. KILGORE.

King Since its introduction several years ago, the King has been rapidly growing in public favor, until at the present time it takes the lead of all early varieties. Fruit is of good size and of a bright, beautiful color; it is firm and of exceptionally good quality. Immensely productive and commencing to ripen early, it always commands a good price in market. Making a selection from the old standards, our advice would be to plant King for early and Cuthbert for late, and you will always be assured of a profitable crop.



King

St. Regis This variety is unusual from the fact that it produces fruit from early summer until late fall. It is the earliest Raspberry to ripen, coming with the last of Strawberries. The spring crop is the main crop but they continue, in smaller quantities of course, all during the summer and autumn. By the last of August the new growth of wood, which has been maturing during the summer, is ready to bear fruit and continues to do so until stopped by frosts. The fruit is of good size, a beautiful, brilliant crimson color, of delicious flavor and firm enough to ship to distant markets. In our opinion St. Regis will never be grown as extensively as Cuthbert and King for commercial purposes, but everyone should have some of them in order to enjoy delicious red Raspberries on their tables all during the season.

CUTHBERT This is one of the most valuable of the old standard varieties. It has been widely grown in all sections of the country and has given excellent results both for home use and commercial purposes. Cuthbert is a good, vigorous grower and produces bountifully large and beautiful bright red berries. Probably no other red Raspberry is grown so extensively as the Cuthbert and the demand for plants is always heavy.

Purple Raspberries

Price List Page 30

Columbian Purple Cap. This, in our opinion, is the best of the purple varieties. It is very hardy and produces large quantities of berries of enormous size, sometimes measuring one inch in diameter. The color is dark red, nearly purple. It shows its relationship to the black by propagating its plants from the tips. For a table berry and for canning purposes Columbian is unexcelled and every grower should have them for both home and commercial purposes. Our supply of plants will not last through the season so it will be necessary to place orders early.

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries

Price List Page 30



Eldorado.

In planting your Blackberry patch, select land that is full of humus and retains moisture well, for this crop ripens at a time when we can naturally expect dry weather, and if your patch is on land that quickly dries out, the crop will suffer. Culture for Blackberries is the same as raspberries, only they need more room and should be set 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and the rows from 7 to 8 feet apart.

ELDORADO

We have grown practically all varieties of blackberries, but Eldorado is so much superior to all others that we now grow and sell only that one variety. Eldorado is unusually hardy. We have never known it to winter-kill or to fail to produce an exceptionally fine crop of fruit. Even in the far northwest it is grown without winter protection. The berries are very large, jet black and of excellent quality. They are borne in large clusters and ripen well together. In a word, Eldorado is the greatest blackberry in cultivation and we can assure you that you will not be disappointed in it. Our plants are strong and heavily rooted but our supply is small this year so it will not be safe to delay placing your order for the amount you will want.

Currants

There should be at least a few Currant plants in every garden. The fruit makes excellent jams and jellies, and the plants are hardy and easy to grow. Currants require a rich soil which retains moisture well. The plants should be set 3 to 4 feet apart and the rows 5 to 6 feet apart. Keep well hoed, cultivated and trimmed.

Note.—On account of Federal Quarantine we cannot ship Currant and Gooseberry plants west of the Mississippi river.

PERFECTION A variety that has created a big sensation for several years past. It was propagated by scientific principles from the Fay's prolific and the White Grape, and so successfully was it crossed that it possesses most of the good qualities of both. It won the famous Patrick Barry Medal, the committee making the following report: "Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. Color bright red; a good grower. Size very large, larger than Fay and Cherry, clusters very long. Productive, resembling the White Grape in this respect. Quality fine. Not so acid as Fay and other red sorts. As a table Currant, cannot be surpassed. An important fact is that it has a long stem making it easy to pick." In addition, Perfection won highest awards at the Pan-American Exposition and a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair. The call for the Perfection has been so great since its introduction that there have never been enough plants to supply the demand. \$3.00 per dozen—\$20.00 per 100.

Wilder A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at the same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it. Strong plants. \$2.50 per dozen—\$15.00 per 100.



Gooseberries

Excellent fruits for making jellies. The bushes are hardy and vigorous. Cultivate Gooseberries the same as Currants.

Downing A very strong, vigorous grower. Healthy and free from mildew. It produces great quantities of large, pale green, tender-skinned berries of splendid quality. It is one of the oldest and most widely grown varieties and is excellent for family use and very profitable for market. \$3.00 per dozen—\$20.00 per 100.

Houghton The berries of Houghton are smaller than Downing, but it is a strong grower, free from mildew, and particularly healthy and hardy. You can nearly always depend on a full crop and it never fails entirely. The fruit is pale red; skin thin, flavor sweet. Good table and market berry. \$2.50 per dozen—\$15.00 per 100.



Downing.

Grapes

Considered from all standpoints, this is one of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown. Almost as sure as the seasons come and go you can depend upon a grape crop. Sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, but they can be classed as a dependable crop and the average amount that can be made per acre, year after year, is very satisfactory indeed. And then the harvesting of the fruit and the culture of the vineyard is not such exacting work as with some other fruits, for the picking season extends over a period of two or three weeks, and the pruning of the vines can be done in the late fall or at any time during the winter when there is a day suitable. No plot of ground is too small to have a few vines planted for table use, and it seems that they cannot be planted on too large a scale for commercial purposes. For instance, here at Sawyer and in the vicinity adjacent are located vineyards of the Lakeside Vineyard Company, comprising over 600 acres of grapes in full bearing. This is the largest vineyard under one management in this state.

Any good dry soil with sufficient drainage is suitable for growing Grapes, if the exposure and the climate are favorable. Before planting, plow, harrow, and pulverize thoroughly down to a depth of 12 or 18 inches. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and the plants 10 to 12 feet in the rows. There are so many methods of pruning, different methods being adapted to different localities, that we will not dwell on that point, only to say that proper pruning is very essential to the successful growing of Grapes, and the method that is proving best in your locality is the one for you to follow.

Note.—Wonderfully big money has been made growing grapes for the past few years, which creates an unusually heavy demand for plants. And the plant crop is limited so you will surely be disappointed if you do not order early.

KNIGHT'S GUIDE TO SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

CONCORD

Blue. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety grown. \$1.50 per dozen—\$7.50 per 100—\$60.00 per 1,000.

NIAGARA

White. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough, quality much like Concord. Niagara will thrive and produce big crops almost anywhere. It does well in Michigan and south to the most southern states. Read what the experiment stations say about it:

"If restricted to one variety, for either home or market, would choose Niagara. Other sorts are better in some particulars, but taken as a whole, there is no other its equal. Good growers, productive enough, always handsome in bunch and berry, of very good quality, with flavor one does not tire of. Will hang after ripening without rotting, cracking or wilting."—Illinois Experiment Station.

"Standard White Grape for home and market."—Georgia Experiment Station.

\$2.50 per dozen—\$15.00 per 100.

Moore's Early This is the most popular early market grape grown. It ripens ten days before Concord and always brings a good price. The fruit is larger than either Concord or Niagara. It has a beautiful dark blue color and the quality is excellent. We are glad to recommend Moore's Early very highly as we know it will please you. \$1.50 per dozen—\$7.50 per 100—\$60.00 per 1,000.



Concord.

THERE ARE MANY GRAPE PLANTS BEING OFFERED OF AN INFERIOR GRADE. TAKE NO CHANCES. A FEW DOLLARS MORE FOR SOME OF OUR QUALITY STOCK WILL BE MADE UP MANY TIMES IN THE FIRST CROP ALONE.



Asparagus

Asparagus will grow well in almost any soil except low, damp ground, but the land should be under good cultivation and free from weeds. Plant in trenches 10 inches deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Place plants in the trench 12 to 18 inches apart, spreading roots out flat. Then cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil, allowing shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before filling the trench up level. After the first good freeze, cut off tops and burn. Then cover bed with well rotted manure; if none is available apply some commercial fertilizer in the spring, which should be harrowed in before growth starts.

Conover's Colossal

We have only two varieties that are grown largely here for the Chicago market and they are reliable.

This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid growth, and of good quality. Large plants, \$1.50 per 100—\$10.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto A valuable variety widely planted. It is larger than Conover, fully as early, and the flavor is excellent. Strong plants, \$1.50 per 100—\$10.00 per 1,000.



A BARGAIN

\$2.75 Per Thousand for Some of Our Best Strawberry Plants

Occasionally, when hauling plants from the fields to the packing house the labels on a crate or two will become lost and we cannot be sure of the varieties they contain. This also happens at times after the plants reach the packing house. Instead of guessing at what they are we consider this stock as mixed and sell it as such at reduced prices. If you want plants just for fruit then these will give you as good results as though you received and kept the different varieties separate, and at a considerable saving in price.

REMEMBER—These are plants from our very best varieties and are a big bargain at \$2.75 per thousand.



More than 500 of one variety takes the thousand rate. Write for special quotations on quantities of 5,000 or more. See page 2 for extra postage charge on mail orders.

Strawberry Plants

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 200	Per 300	Per 400	Per 1000
Champion	\$0.75	\$1.70	\$2.80	\$3.60	\$4.40	\$10.00
Progressive .....	.75	1.55	2.50	3.25	3.95	9.00
Aroma .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Brandywine .....	.50	1.20	1.95	2.50	3.10	7.00
Bun Special .....	.60	1.35	2.10	2.90	3.50	8.00
Cooper .....	.75	1.70	2.80	3.60	4.40	10.00
Charles 1st .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Dr. Burrill .....	.50	.85	1.40	1.80	2.20	5.00
Eaton .....	.60	1.35	2.10	2.90	3.50	8.00
Gandy .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Gibson .....	.50	.80	1.25	1.60	2.00	4.50
Glen Mary .....	.50	1.20	1.95	2.50	3.10	7.00
Haverland .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Howard No. 17 .....	.75	1.55	2.50	3.25	3.95	9.00
Premier .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Sample .....	.50	1.00	1.70	2.15	2.65	6.00
Senator Dunlap .....	.40	.75	1.05	1.35	1.65	3.75
Teddy Roosevelt .....	.75	1.55	2.50	3.25	3.95	9.00

Raspberries

Black Raspberries

Black Pearl	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$5.60	\$7.20	\$8.80	\$20.00
Cumberland	1.00	2.40	3.90	5.05	6.15	14.00
Kansas	1.00	2.40	3.90	5.05	6.15	14.00
Plum Farmer	1.00	2.55	4.20	5.40	6.60	15.00
Honeysweet	2.00	4.25	7.00	9.00	11.00	25.00

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert	\$1.75	\$5.00				
King	1.25	3.50	5.60	7.20	8.80	20.00
St. Regis	2.00	5.00	8.40	10.80	13.20	30.00

Purple Raspberries

Columbian	\$1.65	\$5.00	\$9.25	\$12.75	\$15.50	\$35.00
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Blackberries

Eldorado	\$1.65	\$5.00	\$9.25	\$12.75	\$15.50	\$35.00
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Dewberries

Lucretia	\$1.65	\$4.25	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$25.00
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To Determine the Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre of Land

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants required to the acre.

SAWYER, MICHIGAN

Please forward to

Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

Postoffice P. O. Box

County	Street
...	...

State Freight Station

Express Office

Ship by _____ On or about _____ 192 _____
(State here how to forward)

Date of Order 192

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on same sheet with the order.

[illegible]

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

[illegible]

**DID YOU FORGET TO ORDER
HOWARD NO. 17, GIBSON
TEDDY R. or CHAMPION**

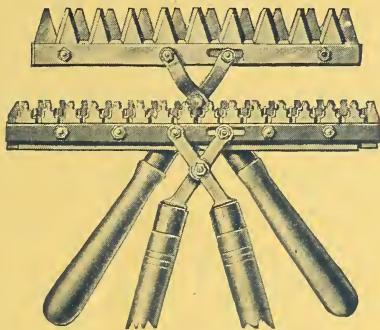
These are the big money makers,--ORDER NOW



Please write the names and addresses of any acquaintances or friends who might be interested in, or buyers of small fruit plants.

[illegible]

AT LAST— A PERFECT HEDGE TRIMMER and PRUNER



No longer will you dread the job of keeping your hedge in the condition you love to see it, the condition that demands the attention and admiration of your neighbors and all passers-by. One trial of the SIMPLICITY tools will change an arduous task into a pleasure.

The SIMPLICITY HEDGE TRIMMER is the only trimmer successfully demonstrated and proved to be a wonderful advancement over the old-style hedge shears.

With its perfect balance it really seems to work almost automatically; for, besides SIMPLICITY'S two-pound weight

and twelve-inch width, it has 19 big, safe, keen teeth, cutting cleanly both when opening and closing. Price \$5.00.

SIMPLICITY HEDGE PRUNER AND TRIMMER

With this tool you can actually do as much work in one hour as you formerly did in four hours with the old-style pruner or lopping shears.

SIMPLICITY cuts both opening and closing. Think of it! What a time and energy saver this is, with each complete movement of your hands you save 20 jolting, blistering and tiresome whacks the old pruner or lopping shears way.

With its perfect balance and only three-pound weight, besides SIMPLICITY'S sixteen-inch width, it has 31 big, safe, keen fluted teeth, cutting cleanly both when opening and closing.

The SIMPLICITY PRUNER AND TRIMMER can also be used for trimming with excellent results. Many home users have chosen it to do all their trimming. Price \$7.50.

The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer



A few seconds working of the air pump charges the sprayer with compressed air which discharges the liquid in the form of spray or solid stream, as desired. The sprayer body is made of brass or galvanized steel. Both top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam, with the result that not one in a thousand gives any of the troubles common with other constructions. The hose is high grade, couplings are solid brass with standard cut threads. Air pump of two-inch heavy brass tubing. Fitted with "Kant-Klog" nozzle for making two round and one flat spray. Spring hose cock, carrier strap and safety valve.

Price, Galvanized steel and above fittings...\$ 7.00

Price, Brass body and above fittings..... 10.50

Brass pipe for tree spraying, 3 ft..... .75

CHAMPION

• THE NEW EVERBEARER •

HAS A RECORD
OF PRODUCING
OVER \$2000⁰⁰
WORTH OF FRUIT

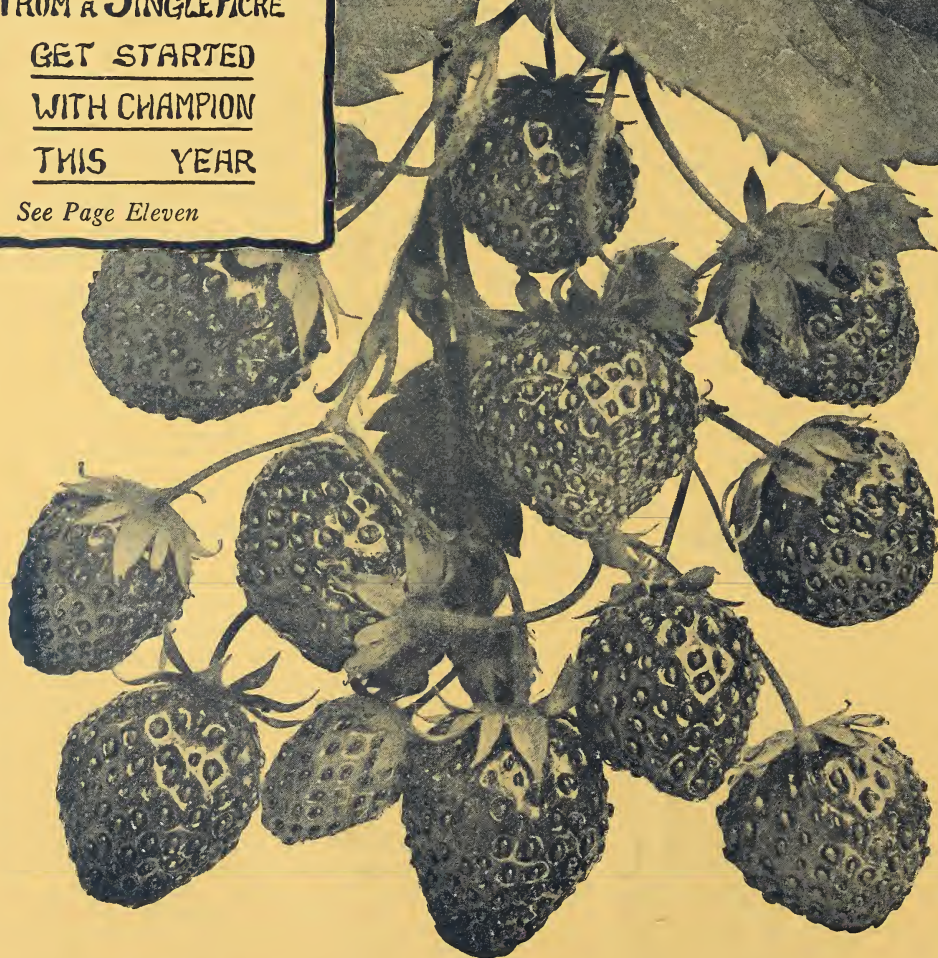
FROM A SINGLE ACRE

GET STARTED

WITH CHAMPION

THIS YEAR

See Page Eleven



DAVID KNIGHT & SON
SAWYER MICHIGAN